

**TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN WANITA PEKERJA SEKSUAL (WPS)
TENTANG PEMERIKSAAN *PAP SMEAR* DI PARANGKUSUMO
BANTUL YOGYAKARTA
TAHUN 2016**

INTISARI

Ika Pratiwi¹, Elvika Fit Ari Shanti²

LatarBelakang: *World Health Organization (WHO)* terdapat 493.243 jiwa per-tahun penderita kanker serviks baru dengan angka kematian 273.505 jiwa per-tahun. Wanita Pekerja Seksual (WPS) beresiko tinggi terhadap kanker serviks dikarenakan WPS setiap hari melakukan hubungan seksual, bahkan dalam 1 hari WPS tersebut melakukan 5 kali hubungan seksual berbeda pasangan. Hasil studi pendahuluan didapatkan dari 200 WPS, hanya 64 yang bersedia melakukan pemeriksaan *pap smear* sedangkan 38 WPS terdeteksi gejala kanker serviks.

Tujuan : Diketahui gambaran tingkat pengetahuan wanita pekerja seksual (wps) tentang pemeriksaan *pap smear* di Parangkusumo Bantul Yogyakarta tahun 2016.

Metode Penelitian : Penelitian menggunakan metode *deskriptif*. Populasi dari penelitian adalah seluruh wanita pekerja seks yang berada di Parangkusumo, Bantulsejumlah 200 orang. Metode sampel adalah *accidental sampling* dengan jumlah 66 responden. Analisis data menggunakan *univariat*.

Hasil : Dari hasil uji analisis *univariat* diperoleh mayoritas responden dengan tingkat pengetahuan wanita pekerja seksual (WPS) tentang pemeriksaan *pap smear* kategori cukup (66,7%), pengertian kategori baik (57,6%), tujuan kategori cukup (37,9%), manfaat kategori cukup (54,5%), syarat *pap smear* kategori kurang (42,4%), sasaran kategori cukup (60,6%), waktu kategori baik (59,1%).

Kesimpulan: Mayoritas responden tingkat pengetahuan wanita pekerja seksual (WPS) tentang pemeriksaan *pap smear* kategori cukup (66,7%). Diharapkan para WPS lebih aktif untuk mengikuti penyuluhan *pap smear* dan melakukan pemeriksaan *pap smear* sehingga meminimalisir kanker serviks.

Kata kunci : Pengetahuan, WPS, *Pap Smear*.

¹ Mahasiswa DIII Kebidanan STIKES A.Yani Yogyakarta

² Dosen Prodi Kebidanan

**LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE WOMEN SEXUAL WORKERS (FSW)
EXAMINATION OF PAP SMEAR IN PARANGKUSUMO
BANTUL YOGYAKARTA
YEAR 2016**

ABSTRACT

Ika Pratiwi¹, Elvika Fit Ari Shanti²

Background: World Health Organization (WHO) there are 493 243 inhabitants per-year new cervical cancer patients with a mortality rate of 273 505 inhabitants per year. Female Sexual Workers (FSW) at high risk of cervical cancer due to WPS daily sexual intercourse, even in the first days of the WPS do 5 times a sexual relationship is different couples. Data Female Sexual Workers who followed the Pap smear in BantulParangkusumo month from January to December 2015 by health officials as many as 64 of the 200 WPS, and the symptoms of cervical cancer are detected as many as 38 WPS (PHC Kretek, 2015).

Objective: Determine the knowledge level overview of a prostitute (wps) on Pap smear ParangkusumoBantul in Yogyakarta in 2016.

Methods: The study used descriptive method. The population of the study were all female sex workers who were in Parangkusumo, Bantul some 200 people. Methods of sample is accidental sampling of 66 respondents. Data analysis using univariat.

Results: From the test results the univariat descriptive analysis, obtained the majority of respondents to the level of knowledge of women sex workers (FSW) on Pap smear enough category (66,7%), the notion of good category (57,6%), destination category enough (37,9%), sufficient benefit category (54,4%), the terms less category (42,4%), the target category less (60,6%), a good category (59,1%).

Conclusion: The majority of respondents to the level of knowledge of women sex workers (FSW) on Pap smear enough category (66,7%). Expected that FSW more actively to participate in counseling Pap smears and perform pap smears to minimize cervical cancer.

Keywords: Knowledge, FSW, *Pap Smear*

¹ Midwifery Students DIII Kebidanan STIKES A.YaniYogyakarta

² Prodi professor of obstetrics